Dec 29, 1790 (3)

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, and C[illegible]

[VOL. V.] RICHMOND: WEDNESDAY, DECE[illegible] [NUMB.

A SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For raising the further sum of Three Hundred and Thirty two Pounds Eight Shillings, in further part of 4000l. pursuant to an act of the Assembly, for enlarging the buildings of the Fredericksburg Academy:

Being the third Dollar Lottery

1 prize of	1000 Dollars, is	1000
1	500	500
1	250	250
4	100	400
8	50	400
8	30	240
10	20	200
32	10	320
615	6	3690
1 for the No. last drawn		400
		7400
	Sum raised 15 per cent.	1110
681 Prizes.		8510
1446 Blanks, 2 & ½ to a prize.		
2127 Tickets at 4 Dollars,		8508
	Loss to balance this lottery	2
		8510

No deduction from the Prizes.

This lottery will be drawn *at all events* on the 29th day of April next, being the first day of the district court at Fredericksburg, agreeably to the following resolve of the trustees.

"The trustees finding from uniform experience "in the five former lotteries, that the tickets cannot "be sold unless a certain day be fixed for the draw-"ing and that many have remained on hand at the "commencement of every drawing, which have "sold very readily during the drawings:

"*Resolved*, That this lottery be drawn *at all* "*events* on the first day of the next district court at "Fredericksburg, and that if any tickets should "remain unsold at the commencement of the draw-"ing, that they be taken at the risque of the aca-"demy; but that they be put into the hands of "proper persons, to be sold during the drawing for "the benefit of the academy, and that the trustees "shall from time to time during the drawing, di-"rect the selling price of the tickets, according to "the state of the lottery."

Tickets may be had of the following gentlemen managers (the trustees being jointly and severally bound to the adventurers for the true performance of the trust reposed in the managers) to wit, James Mercer, Mann Page, William Fitzhugh, George Weedon, Thomas Fitzhugh, John Minor, Robert Brooke, Charles Mortimer, and Robert Patton, Esqrs; trustees; and also of Benjamin Day, (mayor) George French, Thomas Garnet, Fontaine Maury, Charles Urquhart, Stephen Lacoste, William Glassel, Robert B. Chew, William Lovell, John Legg, John Proudfit, Jonathan Harris, John Sunderland, and French Gray, Esqrs; assisting managers.

Tickets in this lottery to be had of Benjamin Harrison, jun. Esq; Richmond.

JAMES MERCER, President.

The following numbers be- ing prizes in the last scheme, drawn on the 4th day of October last, and not yet presented for payment, are directed to be published in the Virginia Gazette.

No. 95—value 10 dollars.

No. 45—96—399—468—518—775—779—801—937—996—and 1025—are each prizes of 8 dollars. These prizes suffer no deduction, and will be paid on application to Benjamin Harrison, jun. Esq; or to

JAMES MERCER.

Richmond, Dec. 15, 1790. 3

I PURPOSE continuing the ensuing year, to instruct young Ladies and Gentlemen in the *English Language, Writing, Arithmetic* in all its branches, *Book-Keeping* and *Navigation*.

I will also give *private instructions* to grown persons, either at home or abroad. For terms apply to

W. H. FITZWHYLSONN.

☞ An EVENING SCHOOL is opened, for the accommodation of those, who wish to avail themselves of such a convenience.

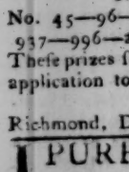
As usual, *Four Orphan Children* will be taught *gratis*. W. H. F.

The Rev. Mr. Blair and J. M'Allister propose to open a SCHOOL on Shockoe-Hill, on the 10th of January next, for the purpose of instructing youth in the Greek, Latin, and English Languages, some branches of the Mathematics, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.—The terms of tuition are, for Greek, Latin, and Mathematics 7l. for English, Writing, and Arithmetic 5l. per annum, of which the first quarter will be expected when the scholars enter, and the other three quarters in quarterly payments as they become due.

A meeting of the parents and guardians will be requested by the first convenient opportunity after the opening of the school to elect visitors, whose duty it shall be to form a plan of education, and to inspect at regular periods, the progress that the scholars make in their studies, in order to render the seminary permanent and useful.

At NORFOLK for LIVERPOOL,

THE BRIG



HOPE,

THOMAS DEAN, *Master*,

Burthen 220 hogsheads tobacco or thereabouts, British property, and will take in freight on liberty of consignment. For terms apply to Messr. Buck & Brander, at Manchester; Mr. Robert Moore, Petersburg; or to

ROBERT HAYES.

5

Norfolk, Dec. 6, 1790.

BROKER's OFFICE AND COMMISSION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public in general, having opened an Office near the Capitol, for the purpose of executing any commands he may be favored with, assuring the most POINTED regard to the interest of his employers:—He offers his service to dispose of any kind of property, and generally to undertake all business in the above line. He buys and sells every kind of PUBLIC SECURITIES, and gives the highest price for FINAL SETTLEMENTS and INDENTS.

For SALE,—100 acres of LAND within fourteen miles of this city, on the Brook-Road—Two tracts of 1000 acres each, of very valuable Military land—And 1990 acres in Augusta. For either or all of these tracts I will take a moderate price, payable in specie or any kind of Public Securities.

ANDREW DUNSCOMB.

☞ I wish to purchase a considerable sum in INDENTS, and will give an advance in approved notes, payable in six months. A. D.

Richmond, Virginia, Shockoe-Hill, Dec. 9, 1790.

The Subscriber hereby no- tifies his intention of attending the Superior Courts regularly for the future; he means also to practise in the Federal Courts, and purposes shortly o change his residence from Williamsburg to this city.

JOHN WICKHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 13, 1790.

THE

Grand Duke,

Capt. *Pollock*, at Norfolk—and Ship

Elizabeth,

Capt. *Sutton*, at Bermuda-Hundred,

Will load Tobacco immediately, to the address of Messrs. Donald & Burton, London, and as their cargoes are nearly ready, will sail early in January. For passage apply to the Captains on board.

To accommodate such Gentlemen as are averse to selling their tobacco at the present prices, I am induced at this early season, to make partial advances in sterling or current money, on what tobaccoes of good quality, are lodged with Messr. Campbell and Wheeler, Petersburg; James Strange and Co. Manchester; Francis Charlton, York; Overton Cosby, Urbanna; Henry Mitchell, Fredericksburg; William Manson, Hanover Town; J. D. Smith, Dumfries; or with myself here; to be shipped Messr. Donald and Burton on consignment; and in the spring and summer I will make up the customary advance.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, Dec. 10, 1790.

By virtue of, and to satisfy a Decree of the Worshipful Court of Middlesex County, founded on a Deed of Trust granted by the late Harry Beverley Yates, to John Quarles, for the security of a debt due to the said Quarles, will be SOLD, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 3d of January next, if fair, if otherwise, the next fair day,

A Tract of LAND,

Lying in the county of Middlesex, near the Upper Church, estimated in the Deed of Trust to contain one hundred acres, be the same more or less—The land will be shewn to any person inclinable to purchase, by applying to Mr. Benjamin Kidd, who lives near the premises.

GEORGE DANIEL, THOMAS ROANE. } Comm'rs.

December 14, 1790.

To be LEASED,

MY SEAT near Richmond, which is a very healthy, agreeable place, with every necessary office, and some meadow ground if required will be annexed; also a good HOUSE and other necessary Houses for a private family on the same tract of land. My business in the Courts makes it necessary to live in Richmond that I may duly attend to it. The terms may be known by applying to

WILLIAM DUVAL.

November 27, 1790.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, November 1, 1790.

CARTER PAGE, acting ex'or. &c. of ARCHIBALD CARY, deceased, } Plaintiff,

AGAINST

EDMUND PENDLETON and PETER LYONS, Esq'rs; adm'rs. &c. of JOHN ROBINSON, Esq; deceased, and others. } Defendants.

THE Court doth Order, that Master Commissioner Hay, do close the accounts, directed by the order made in this cause, on the tenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, by the last day of January next, and report his proceedings to the Court, having previously published, in some one of the Gazettes for three weeks successively a copy of this order.

(A copy)

Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

Moses Austin, &

Have now ready for SALE, at their HOUSE (adjoining their Manufactory) a quantity of

Shot, Sheet and Bar Lead.

ALSO—a quantity of

Negro Cottons, American Oznaburgs & Paper Hangings----also,

A set of Grist Mill Irons complete.

Richmond, Dec: 14, 1790.

W. Mewburn,

At the lower corner BRICK HOUSE opposite the Eagle Tavern, in Richmond, is now opening a most extensive and

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall & Winter Goods;

Which he has imported in the latest ships from England.

The large quantities of articles of every kind both of fine and coarse Goods, having been purchased on the best terms for ready money, and as *no credit* will be given, they will be sold at unusual low prices, for CASH, TOBACCO, PRODUCE, PUBLIC SECURITIES, &c.

October 13, 1790.

W. FENWICK & Co.

Have received by the Ship MARY, *from* Liverpool, *a further supply of*

Winter Goods,

with SALT in sacks, QUEEN's WARE in crates, variously assorted, &c. &c.

They have remaining a few hampers London PORTER, with best Cheshire and double Gloucester CHEESE.

N. B. They are now ready to receive wheat from such of their customers as are disposed to make payment in that article.

November 23, 1790.

Now landing for Sale, out of the brig Sarah, Capt. Dwyer, from Madeira (via West-Indies) a cargo of

LONDON PARTICULAR, } WINES, in
LONDON MARKET, } Pipes, Hhds.
NEW-YORK QUALITY, } & Qr. Casks.

For which good crop Tobacco, Flax-seed, and Naval Stores, will be received in payment.—For terms apply to

ROBERT HAYES.

☞ Who has also for SALE, British COALS; a few Barrels of COFFEE; and GENEVA in cases. tf.

Norfolk, Dec. 7, 1790.

Lenox & Davidson,

Most respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have imported in the ships Virginia, Lord Howe, *and* Industry, *from* London, Liverpool *and* Glasgow, *a most extensive and general assortment of*

Fall & Winter Goods;

Among which are an assortment of

Patent fleecy Hosiery; Queen's Ware in crates; Brown Stone Ware in crates and loose; Smith's Tools in complete sets, or the different articles separate.

The above GOODS are opened (at the corner store formerly occupied by Messrs. Cohen & Isaacs) and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Public Securities, Tobacco, Wheat, &c.

Richmond, November 9, 1790.

Warington & Keene,

Have Imported in the BOWMAN and ANN, a large and well selected Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which they offer for sale, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

For Cash or Public Securities.

They have also opened a STORE in PETERSBURG, where they have a similar Assortment, to be sold on the same terms.

Richmond, September 30, 1790.

JOHN HICKS,

Has imported in the ship BOWMAN, from London,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for CASH, TOBACCO, WHEAT, or PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Richmond, Oct. 4, 1790.

FOR SALE,

The city of Richmond,

a House & Lot,

beautifully situated on Shockoe-Hill, at present occupied by Mrs. Jaqueulin. The house 40 by 20, two story high, two rooms below and two above, with a fire place in each room, a cellar underpinned from the bottom, with two rooms and a fire place, together with a good kitchen, smoke house, and all necessary out houses for the reception of a genteel family. I will sell it low for cash, public securities of any kind at cash price, or claims against the estate of Robert Baine, deceased, approved of by the executors. For terms apply to Capt. James Price, Richmond, or the subscriber near the said place.

WILLIAM PRICE.

Retreat, September, 1790. tf

To be SOLD,

At the mansion house of the late Mr. John Buckner, deceased, of Gloucester county, on Thursday the 20th of January next, if fair, otherwise, the next fair day, between 20 and 30 likely Virginia born

SLAVES,

consisting of men, women, and children; 5 or 6 HORSES, together with the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE belonging to the estate of the said decedant.—Nine months credit will be allowed the purchasers on giving bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid.

DOROTHY BUCKNER, Ex'trix

Dec. 13, 1790.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from my stable, which was broke open on the night of the 11th inst. a BRIDLE and SADDLE of the following description—A Whitehaven made Saddle about a quarter worn, with silver nails cyphered R. B. C. plated stirrups with W. Harvey on each—remarkable stout stirrup leathers, white girths and surfingle and striped saddlecloth.—The Bridle has a crane necked bit plated, the sides of which have been filed off to admit a bridoon—A bridoon and silver tips and buckles—one of the reins lately broke—There was left at the stable door an old half checked chair bridle with one of the blind bridles lost and without rein. Whoever will deliver the above described bridle and saddle to Mr. Robert Beverley Chew of Fredericksburg, or to me on Shockoe-Hill, near the capitol, Richmond, or will give certain information so that I procure them again, shall receive the above reward.

ROBERT ALLEN, for ROBERT ANDERSON.

Richmond, Dec. 12, 1790.

An ACADEMY

At the BOLLING-GREEN, *in Caroline county,*

Will be opened the 15th day of January ensuing, for the purpose of instructing youth in the English, Latin, and Greek Languages; in the Mathematics, Geography, History, and in Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, so soon as the necessary apparatus can be procured. These it is in contemplation to procure at PRIVATE EXPENCE.

By tracing back to their origin the Foundation of many Seminaries of Learning, particularly in England, we find not a few (amongst many instituted, enlarged, and nobly endowed at the PUBLIC EXPENCE) raised from small Beginnings to Eminence, by the Liberality of *public spirited Individuals*. A Liberality conferred at a Time when Learning, only emerging from a feeble State of Immaturity, would again have been buried in a long Night of Darkness, had it not been fostered by the warm Protection of such well-timed Munificence.

Under Auspices of the *latter Class alone*, an Academy, at the Bolling Green, in Caroline county, will be opened on the day above-mentioned. The Objects of which will be to inculcate on the Minds of studious youth—*That Goodness of Heart is not less desirable than intellectual Excellence, and the Possession of Innocence not inferior to every other Acquisition; to lay a Foundation on which any kind of Superstructure may, afterwards, be raised; and to endeavor to unite polite Literature with useful and solid Attainments.*

As Education is an Object of primary Consideration in all enlightened and well regulated Governments; and, as I am duly sensible of the important Trust I am about to undertake in this newly instituted Seminary, I am sorry that I am so circumscribed as not to be able to dwell longer on a Subject, perhaps, the most interesting that can be contemplated by the Friend of Mankind.

I, therefore, shall only suggest that in the Conduct of this Academy such Plans only will be pursued as have the Sanction of Experience; and that System of Education followed which lays the Foundation of Improvement in classical Discipline.

The Terms for Boarding in the Academy, and Tuition, will not exceed £.25 a year, the Boarders finding their own bed.

ABNER WAUGH.

Caroline, Nov. 24, 1790.

On the first day of February next, will be sold, on two years credit, at my plantation in Cumberland county, (three miles above Col. Skipwith's mill) ONE HUNDRED

NEGROES.

Bond on good security will be required, and all bonds not punctually discharged, to bear interest from their dates. FRANCIS EPPES.

Chesterfield county, Dec. 15, 1790 f

WRITING PAPER

For SALE at the POST-OFFICE.

F THE
D STATES.

DAY, December 11.

R officiated as Chaplain this d

anſlation of the letter from the Preſid
mmonalty of Paris, addreſſed to th
giſlature, was read as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT—GENTLEMEN,

*THE news had reached our ears—Frank
ore!—Franklin the citizen of the world!—
ions are indebted to him for inſtruction
branch of ſcience:—They are all bound to j
in the grief occaſioned by this common loſs.
Aſſembly of the Repreſentatives of the Commonalty
our Capital, thinking it their duty, in addition to
the general mourning, to pay to his memory a further
tribute of honor, have ordered, by a public decree,
that the virtues and talents of this great philoſopher
ſhould be perpetuated to diſtant ages, in a public
and ſolemn eulogy—the firſt of the kind, ever beſtow-
ed by our nation, on civic worth.*

*By order of the Aſſembly, I tranſmit it to your hands;
and with the moſt lively ſenſations of pleaſure, em-
brace the opportunity of paying due homage to a body
of men, who not only poſſeſs, but are juſtly entitled to
enjoy the ſweets of liberty.*

*May the approbation of your Aſſembly attend as
well the preſent itſelf, as the fraternal and re-
ſpectful ſentiments, with which*

I am,
Mr. Preſident—Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,
BENIERE.
*Doctor of the Sorbonne, Suppletory mem-
ber of the National Aſſembly, and Pre-
ſident of the Commonalty of Paris.*

To the Preſident and Congreſs
of the United States.

This letter accompanied 26 copies of an Eulogium on Dr. FRANKLIN, delivered by the Abbe Fauchet, purſuant to a decree of that body.

Mr. Boudinot propoſed that 13 copies of the Eulogium be returned to the Preſident of the United States and the Senate, which was done.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) obſerved that it would be proper to requeſt the Preſident of the United States, to return an anſwer to the Preſident and Commonalty of Paris, or that a joint committee of the Houſe and Senate ſhould be appointed for the purpoſe; he was not tenacious of any particular mode, but ſuppoſed it highly proper that ſome notice ſhould be taken of the polite attention ſhewn the government, by the Preſident of the Commonalty of Paris. The buſineſs was ſpecially committed to the Speaker.

A letter was received from the Commiſſioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, giving an account of the meaſures taken to accommodate the Federal Legiſlature, during their reſidence in Philadelphia, by preparing the new court-houſe in the beſt manner the ſize of the building would permit, and appropriating the ſame to their uſe.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, to take into conſideration the addreſs to the Preſident of the United States, in anſwer to his ſpeech to both Houſes, as reported yeſterday.

Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The addreſs was read by the clerk, and then diſcuſſed by the committee in paragraphs.

On reading the clauſe reſpecting the weſtern expedition againſt the Indians—

Mr. Jackſon roſe and obſerved, That he was as fully impreſſed with the importance of an Indian war, and of extending the protection of government to our defenceleſs frontiers, as any man whatever—and had no doubt of the neceſſity of the meaſures taken to chaſtiſe the banditti on the Ohio; but as a repreſentative from the ſtate of Georgia, he ſhould think himſelf inexcuſeable were he not to expreſs his aſtoniſhment that no notice is taken in the Preſident's ſpeech, of the treaty with the Creek nation; a treaty which has ſpread alarms among the people of that ſtate—A treaty by which more than three millions of acres of land, the property of the citizens of Georgia, guaranteed to that ſtate by the Conſtitution of the United States, are ceded away without any compenſation. Mr. Jackſon then adverted to ſeveral articles of the treaty, which he ſaid controverted the plaineſt principles of the Conſtitution, particularly thoſe parts which ſecure to every citizen the rights of property. He contraſted the preſent ſituation of the inhabitants of Georgia, with what it was under the Britiſh government, and ſaid this treaty placed them in a leſs eligible ſituation, in reſpect to the Indians.

It has been ſaid, (he obſerved) that there are ſecret articles in the treaty. Good God! ſaid he, at this early period, are there to be ſecret articles exiſting between the United States and any other nation under heaven! Treaties by the conſtitution are to be conſidered the ſupreme law of the land; but will Congreſs permit the laws of the United States, like thoſe of Caligula, to be placed where they cannot be read, and then puniſh the people for not obeying them? The people will never ſubmit to be bound by ſecret articles. [Here the Chairman interrupted Mr. Jackſon, by enquiring whether his obſervations were intended as introductory to any motion on the paragraph juſt read.]

Mr. Jackſon replied that it was his intention at a future day to introduce a motion, that the Preſident be requeſted to lay before this houſe the treaty with the Creek Indians—not excepting the ſecret articles. He then expatiated on the ſufferings of the people of Georgia, and aſked what muſt be their feelings when they reflect on the preparations made to chaſtiſe the Wabaſh banditti, while the exertions of Congreſs have not been called forth to *their* relief. The Preſident ſent three commiſſioners to Georgia (not one of which was a citizen of that ſtate) they inveſtigated the truth of her repreſentations, and made a report favorable to her claims, that the lands in diſpute were fairly purchaſed, and as fully obtained as the confederation, or the nature of the caſe would admit; but what has been the reſult? The treaty ſo far from recognizing the rights of Georgia, has ſacrificed them—the report of the commiſſioners does not appear to have been attended to. On the other hand, a ſavage of the Creeks has been invited and brought to the ſeat of government, and there loaded with favors, and careſſed in the moſt extraordinary manner.

He ſaid he would not at preſent engroſs any more of the time of the houſe; only to give notice that at a future opportunity he ſhould move that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to lay before

...ty ...
...article ...
...ing encoura... our own ...

...ved) that he did not riſe ...e ſtile of the addreſs, ...e expected from the ...ntlemen who draft... ...be conceived pledged ... in reſpect to our own navi... ...ne iſſue prove injurious to ...ante ...s of the United States. At ...iod of ...ſſion it appeared extremely ... the houſe to commit itſelf, eſpecially ... any of the ſtates are fully repreſented on ...oor; he was afraid that the mode of expreſſi... adopted in the addreſs would conduce to the excluſion of foreign bottoms altogether. If the opinion of the committee ſhould be adopted by the houſe, he conceived it would be anticipating a deciſion to the precluding future diſcuſſions of the ſubject—he foreſaw that this paragraph would be called up at ſome future period, and brought as an argument againſt any different propoſitions that might be offered—and thus the queſtion be determined without any debate; he thought the addreſs went into too minute a conſideration of the ſeveral parts of the ſpeech and could have wiſhed that more general terms had been uſed. As a ſubſtitute for the paragraph under conſideration he moved the following amendment in ſubſtance:

"We ſhall conſider with attention the beſt means of guarding againſt the embarraſſments you mention, and will take ſuch meaſures as may remove every obſtruction to the proſperity of the commerce and agriculture of the United States."

Mr. Williamſon obſerved that he ſaw no material difference between the paragraph in the report, and the amendment propoſed—The mode of expreſſion adopted by the committe is in ſo general terms, that I had hoped, ſaid he, that it would have met the full approbation of every member of the committee. The Preſident propoſes that the commerce of the United States ſhould be relieved from all injurious reſtrictions; nothing can be more juſt and reaſonable—and this is perfectly compatible with ſupporting the agricultural intereſt of the country; the promotion of the former, involves that of the latter. He touched on the impoſitions of Great-Britain on our commerce, and obſerved, that reaſon and juſtice point out the propriety of ſeeking redreſs. He however, ſaw no oppoſition in the two propoſitions; but as the obvious deſign in bringing forward the ſubſtitute, is to preclude ſuch an enquiry as the exigency of the caſe ſeems to require, he hoped it would not be adopted.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved, that he had ſeconded the motion of the gentlemen from South-Carolina, becauſe he thought there was an obvious difference in the two modes of expreſſion.

He then entered into a diſcuſſion of the ſubject generally—and enlarged on the injurious conſequences which would reſult to the ſouthern ſtates particularly, by enhancing the duties on foreign bottoms. He ſaid that the tonnage was at preſent ſo high as to prevent foreigners from becoming our carriers—ſeveral inſtances of this had been mentioned to him from good authority—and while the American ſhipping was incompetent to the object, and he called on gentlemen to ſhew that it was, the excluſion of foreign ſhips from our ports muſt be ruinous to South Carolina and Georgia; he therefore hoped the amendment would take place.

Mr. Sherman ſaid, that the words in the report appeared to him leſs exceptionable than thoſe in the propoſed amendment, even on the principle ſupported by the gentleman in favor of the amendment. In the report it was only ſaid, we ſhould conſider what means, &c. but the amendment declared we ſhould take effectual meaſures: The words in the report only binding us to *conſider*—thoſe in the amendment obliging us to *act*. He thought the anſwer ſhould be general, and was therefore againſt the amendment.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) obſerved, that the member laſt up had confined his obſervation to the firſt words in the paragraph objected to: If he will take the trouble, added Mr. Smith, of reading a little further he will ſee, that as the report ſtands we give it as our opinion, that foreign bottoms ought to be excluded, which would be ſeverely felt by the ſtates of South-Carolina and Georgia. We cannot wholly depend upon our own veſſels for the exportation of our produce; they are not ſufficiently numerous, nor will they be for many years—therefore let us not at this time, in a haſty manner, declare, that all articles exported ſhall be carried in our own bottoms. To ſettle this important queſtion, Mr. Smith thought ſome time ſhould be given to reflect, and a day fixed for diſcuſſion; in the mean time he thought it improper at this ſtage of the ſeſſion, that the opinion of the houſe ſhould be given.

Mr. Williamſon remarked, that the report did not ſay that we ſhould have no dependence on foreign bottoms, but that we ſhould not depend altogether upon them for the exportation of our produce. He had no idea of excluding foreign bottoms—He was for making proviſion in caſe reſource ſhould fail.

Mr. Jackſon. To ſhew the importance of foreign ſhipping to the ſouthern ſtates, and the inadequacy of our own, to tranſport their produce, notwithſtanding the low duty on American ſhipping, Mr. Jackſon read a ſtatement of the tonnage duties paid by each, in the ſtate of Georgia, for the ſame period—the foreign tonnage amounted to 8237 dollars, the American to 629 dollars only. This being the fact, he enquired, what could be done with the ſouthern produce, in caſe of the excluſion of foreign bottoms? It muſt rot in the planter's hands. With reſpect to the amendments being as poſitive as the clauſe in the report, as had been aſſerted, if that is the caſe, he could ſee no objection to its being adopted.

Mr. Tucker ſaid he thought it improper that an addreſs on this occaſion, the committee ſhould go into a particular detail on every ſubject—much leſs commit their judgment without a previous diſcuſſion: The Preſident may have maturely conſidered the ſubject during the receſs—but the committee cannot be ſuppoſed to be prepared for a deciſion—The thinneſs of the houſe was a further objection in his opinion to entering into a diſcuſſion of the queſtion. He was not pleaſed with the paragraph in the report, as it ſeemed to imply that nothing had been done for the encouragement of our own navigation, the reverſe of which was fact—The poſture of affairs in Europe ſuggeſted no ſtronger reaſons for giving further encouragement to our own navigation, than what preſented laſt ſeſſion—the expediency of the meaſure is not therefore apparent from any change of circumſtances.—Tho' he was diſſatisfied with the report, the amendment propoſed fell ſhort of his wiſhes—It did not recognize what had been done for the encouragement of American ſhipping—He would therefore propoſe a ſubſtitute by leave of his colleague—which he did to the following purport—"The encouragement of our own navigation has at all times appeared to us highly important, and has employed a large ſhare of our deliberations; we ſhall continue to pay due attention to the ſubject, and conſider by what means our commerce and agriculture may be beſt promoted.

Mr. Smith withdrew his motion, to admit Mr. Tucker's.

(Remainder of the debate in our next.)

The queſtion on the amendment was loſt by a conſiderable majority.

The remainder of the addreſs was read, agreed to by the committee, and adopted by the houſe, unanimouſly.

A committee was then appointed to wait on the Preſident of the United States, to know at what time, and place, it would be convenient for him to receive the addreſs.

The committee having waited on the Preſident, Mr. Madiſon reported, that the Preſident was pleaſed to return for anſwer, that at two o'clock on Monday next, he would receive the addreſs at his own houſe.

Meſſrs. Williamſon and Sherman were added to the committee on the bill to amend the act for promoting the progreſs of uſeful arts.

Mr. Mathews was appointed on the committee on the militia bill, vice Mr. Jackſon, who begged leave to decline ſerving, as his colleague had been heretofore on that buſineſs, and muſt conſequently be better acquainted with the ſubject than he was.

MONDAY, December 13.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIS day at 12 o'clock, the ſenate proceeded from their chamber of Congreſs to the houſe of the Preſident of the United States, where the following addreſs, in anſwer to the Preſident's ſpeech to both houſes, was delivered by the Preſident of the ſenate.

To the Preſident of the United States of America,

WE receive, Sir, with particular ſatisfaction, the communications contained in your ſpeech, which confirm to us the progreſſive ſtate of the public credit, and afford, at the time, a new proof of the ſolidity of the foundation on which it reſts; and we cheerfully join in the acknowledgment which is due to the probity and patriotiſm of the mercantile and marine part of our fellow citizens, whoſe enlightened attachment to the principles of good government, is not leſs conſpicuous in this, than it has been in other important reſpects.

In confidence that every conſtitutional preliminary has been obſerved, we aſſure you of our diſpoſition to concur, in giving the requiſite ſanction, to the admiſſion of Kentucky as a diſtinct member of the Union; in doing which, we ſhall anticipate the happy effects to be expected from the ſentiments of attachment towards the Union, and its preſent government, which have been expreſſed by the patriotic inhabitants of that diſtrict.

While we regret, that the continuance, and increaſe of the hoſtilities and depredations which have diſtreſſed our north-weſtern frontiers, ſhould have rendered offenſive meaſures neceſſary, we feel an entire confidence in the ſufficiency of the motives which have produced them, and in the wiſdom of the diſpoſitions which have been concerted, in purſuance of the powers veſted in you; and whatever may have been the event, we ſhall cheerfully concur in the proviſions which the expedition that has been undertaken may require on the part of the legiſlature, and in any other, which the future peace and ſafety of our frontier ſettlements may call for.

The critical poſture of the European powers will engage a due portion of our attention, and we ſhall be ready to adopt any meaſures which a prudent circumſpection may ſuggeſt, for the preſervation of the bleſſings of peace: the navigation, and the fiſheries of the United States, are objects too intereſting, not to inſpire a diſpoſition to promote them, by all the means which ſhall appear to us conſiſtent with their natural progreſs and permanent proſperity.

Impreſſed with the importance of a free intercourſe with the Mediterranean, we ſhall not think any deliberations miſemployed, which may conduce to the adoption of proper meaſures for removing the impediments that obſtruct it.

The improvement of the judiciary ſyſtem, and the other important objects, to which you have pointed our attention, will not fail to engage the conſideration they reſpectively merit.

In the courſe of our deliberations, upon every ſubject, we ſhall rely upon the co-operation which an undiminiſhed zeal, and inceſſant anxiety for the public welfare on your part, ſo thoroughly enſure; and as it is our anxious deſire, ſo it ſhall be our conſtant endeavor, to render the eſtabliſhed government more and more inſtrumental in promoting the good of our fellow citizens, and more and more the object of their attachment and confidence.

To this addreſs the Preſident was pleaſed to reply.

Gentlemen,

THESE aſſurances of favorable attention to the ſubjects I have recommended, and of entire confidence in my views, make the impreſſion on me which I ought to feel. I thank you for them both, and ſhall continue to rely much for the ſucceſs of all our meaſures for the public good, on the aid they will receive from the wiſdom and integrity of your councils.

G. WASHINGTON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Aſhe, Mr. Burke, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Vining took their ſeats this day.

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a report from the ſecretary of the treaſury, on the ſubject of making further proviſion for the ſupport of the public credit, agreeable to the orders of the houſe of the 9th of Auguſt laſt.

The report being read, it was ordered that 100 copies be printed for the uſe of the houſe.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, Monday next was aſſigned to take this report into conſideration in committee of the whole houſe.

Mr. Ames preſented the petition of Thomas McIntyer which was read and referred to the ſecretary at war.

The ſeveral petitions of Alexander Fowler were referred to the ſecretary of the treaſury.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) introduced the following motion, which was read and laid on the table:

This houſe being highly ſenſible of the polite attention of the Commonalty of Paris, in directing an Eulogium to the illuſtrious memory of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, pronounced before them, to be tranſmitted to the Preſident and Congreſs of the United States, Reſolve, that the ſpeaker communicate the ſenſe of this houſe in a letter addreſſed to the Preſident and Commonalty of Paris.

Mr. Gerry preſented the following petitions, which were read and referred to the ſecretary at war, viz. from Johanna Gardiner, widow of Col. Gardiner—from Jeſſe Holt, who was wounded in the battle of Bunker's-Hill.

Mr. Lee laid the following motion on the table, "That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill directing the mode in which the evidences of the public debt of the United States, which may have been, or ſhall be loſt, ſhall be renewed."

At two o'clock the houſe, preceded by the ſerjeant at arms, waited on the Preſident of the United States, at his houſe, where the ſpeaker delivered the following addreſs in anſwer to his ſpeech to both houſes.

SIR,

THE repreſentatives of the people of the United States have taken into conſideration your addreſs to the two houſes at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs.

We ſhare in the ſatisfaction inſpired by the proſpects which continue to be ſo auſpicious to our public affairs. The bleſſings reſulting from the ſmiles of Heaven on our agriculture, the riſe of public credit, with the further advantages promiſed by it, and the fertility of reſources which are found ſo little burthenſome to the community, fully authoriſe our mutual congratulations on the preſent occaſion. Nor can we learn without an additional gratification, that the energy of the laws for providing adequate revenues have been ſo honorably ſeconded by thoſe claſſes of citizens whoſe patriotiſm and were more immediately concerned.

The ſucceſs of the loan opened in Holland, under the diſadvantages of the preſent moment, is the more important, as it not only denotes the confidence already placed in the United States, but as the effects of a judicious application of that aid will ſtill farther illuſtrate the ſolidity of the foundation on which the public credit reſts.

The preparatory ſteps taken by the ſtate of Virginia, in concert with the diſtrict of Kentucky, towards the erection of the latter into a diſtinct member of the union, exhibit a liberality mutually honorable to the parties. We ſhall beſtow on this important ſubject the favorable conſideration which it merits; and with the national policy which ought to govern our deciſion, ſhall not fail to mingle the affectionate ſentiments which are awakened by thoſe expreſſed in behalf of our fellow-citizens of Kentucky.

Whilſt we regret the neceſſity which has produced offenſive hoſtilities againſt ſome of the Indian tribes north-weſt of the Ohio, we ſympathiſe too much with our weſtern brethren, not to behold with approbation the watchfulneſs and vigor which have been exerted by the executive authority, for their protection; and which, we truſt, will make the aggreſſors ſenſible that it is their intereſt to merit, by a peaceable behaviour, the friendſhip and humanity which the United States are always ready to extend to them.

The encouragement of our own navigation has, at all times, appeared to us highly important. The point of view under which you have recommended it to us, is ſtrongly enforced, by the actual ſtate of things in Europe. It will be incumbent on us to conſider in what mode our commerce and agriculture can be beſt relieved from an injurious dependence on the navigation of other nations: which the frequency of their wars renders a too precarious reſource for conveying the productions of our own country to market.

The preſent ſtate of our trade in the Mediterranean ſeems not leſs to demand, and will accordingly receive the attention which you have recommended.

Having already concurred in eſtabliſhing a judiciary ſyſtem, which opens the doors of juſtice to all without diſtinction of perſons, it will be our diſpoſition to incorporate every improvement which experience may ſuggeſt; and we ſhall conſider in particular, how far the uniformity which in other caſes is found convenient in the adminiſtration of the general government through all the ſtates, may be introduced into the forms and rules of executing ſentences iſſuing from the federal courts.

The proper regulation of the juriſdiction and functions which may be exerciſed by conſuls of the United States in foreign countries, with the proviſions ſtipulated to thoſe of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty eſtabliſhed here, are ſubjects of too much conſequence to the public intereſt and honor not to partake of our deliberations.

We ſhall renew our attention to the eſtabliſhment of the militia and other ſubjects unfiniſhed at the laſt ſeſſion, and ſhall proceed in them with all the diſpatch which the magnitude of all, and the difficulty of ſome of them, will allow.

Nothing has given us more ſatisfaction than to find, that the revenues heretofore eſtabliſhed, have proved adequate to the purpoſes to which they were allotted. In extending the proviſion to the reſiduary objects, it will be equally our care to ſecure ſufficiency and punctuality, in the payments due from the Treaſury of the United States. We ſhall alſo never loſe ſight of the policy of diminiſhing the public debt, as faſt as the increaſe of the public reſources will permit; and are particularly ſenſible of the many conſiderations, which preſs a reſort to the auxiliary reſources furniſhed by the public lands.

In purſuing every branch of the weighty buſineſs of the preſent ſeſſion, it will be our conſtant ſtudy to direct our deliberations to the public welfare.—Whatever our ſucceſs may be, we can at leaſt anſwer for the fervent love of our country, which ought to animate our endeavours. In your co operation, we are ſure of a reſource, which fortifies our hopes, that the fruits of the eſtabliſhed government will juſtify the confidence, which has been placed in it, and recommend it more and more to the affection and attachment of our fellow-citizens.

To the foregoing Addreſs the Preſident was pleaſed to reply,

Gentlemen,

THE ſentiments, expreſſed in your addreſs entitled to my particular acknowledgment. Having no object but the good of our country, this teſtimony of approbation and confidence, from its immediate Repreſentatives, muſt be among my beſt rewards, as the ſupport of your enlightened patriotiſm has been among my greateſt encouragements. Being perſuaded, that you will continue to be actuated by the ſame auſpicious principle, I look forward to the happieſt conſequences, from your deliberations, during the preſent ſeſſion.

G. WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 15.

Yesterday Lieut. Denny, of the Federal Army, arrived from Head-Quarters, Fort-Washington, with dispatch s from Gov. St. Clair, and Gen. Harmar—to the Secretary at War.

By the following official information received at the War-Office, it appears that the grand object of the expedition against the Indians has succeeded, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary.

Head-Quarters, Fort-Washington, Nov. 4, 1790.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inform you that on the 30th of September I marched with 320 federal troops and 1133 militia—total 1453; after encountering a few difficulties we gained the Miami Village: It was abandoned before we entered it, which I was very sorry for. The villainous traders would have been a principal object of attention. I beg leave to refer you to my orders, which are enclosed. The substance of the work is this, our loss was heavy, but the head quarters of iniquity were broken up—at a moderate computation, not less than 100, or 120 warriors were slain, and 300 log houses and wigwams burned. Our loss about 180. The remainder of the Indians will be ill off for sustenance—80,000 bushels of corn in the ears were consumed, burned and destroyed by the army, with vegetables in abundance. The loss of Major Wyllys and Lieut. Frothingham, of the Federal Troops, and a number of valuable Militia Officers, I sincerely lament.

The bearer Lieut. Denny, is my Adjutant. It will afford me great satisfaction to know that some mark of honor will be shewn to him—his long and faithful services merit it. There is a vast deal of business in this western world. If there is no impropriety in giving me an Aid de Camp, I wish him to be the person.

In my next dispatches, I shall enter into the minutiæ of business, and give you a particular description of each day's march, with all the occurrences, observations, &c. &c.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with perfect esteem, your most humble and obed ent servant. [Signed.]

J. HARMAR, Lieut. Col. 1st. U. S. Reg.

N. B. My Adjutant is really and truly an officer. [Signed] J. HARMAR.

The Hon. Maj. Gen. Knox,
Secretary at War.

Fort-Washington, Nov. 6, 1790.

SIR,

On the 29th of last month I had the honor to inform you generally of the success that had attended General Harmar. I could not then give you the particulars, as the General's letters had not reached me (the officer however who had them in charge got in a few days afterwards) it is not now necessary, because he writes himself. One thing however is certain that the savages have got a most terrible stroke, of which nothing can be a greater proof than that they have not attempted to harrass the army on its return. They arrived at this place on the 3d instant, in good health and spirits. There is not yet any account from Maj. Hamtramck; I trust he also has been successful, but this I think is certain, that no great misfortune can have happened to him, for in this case we should certainly have heard of it.

Mr. Denny, the gentleman who takes General Harmar's dispatches I beg leave to mention to you in a particular manner, and if you will be pleased to do so to the President, in his favor, you may be assured he will not disappoint any expectations that may be formed.—He has every quality that I could wish a young man to possess, that meant to make the army his profession. There are however some traits in his character as a man, that are not generally known, that would endear him; out of the little pittance he receives he has maintained two aged parents for a long time.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A. ST. CLAIR.

The Hon. Major General Knox,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Fort Washington, Nov. 4th. 1790.

THE Kentucky and Pennsylvania militia are to be mustered this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, by Captain Zeigle. The order and regularity which the militia observed on their return to the Ohio river was highly commendable. Upon the whole the General is exceedingly pleased with their conduct during the expedition. Notwithstanding our loss was great, yet when they reflect that the army in five weeks not only effected the capital object of destroying the Miami village and the Maumee towns, as they are generally called, with the vast quantity of corn and vegetables therein, but also killed upwards of one hundred of their warriors; it must afford every man the greatest satisfaction. The militia from Kentucky are to receive pay until the tenth inst. provisions are to be drawn for them until that time, and to-morrow morning they are to march to their respective homes. The General returns his thanks to every officer and private, for their good conduct, and hereby discharges them with honor and reputation. The wounded men are to be left under the care of Doctor Allison and his mates, who will take all possible care of them.

(Signed) J. HARMER. Brig. Gen.

Return of the killed and wounded upon the expedition against the Miami towns under the command of Brig. Gen. Harmer,

Head-Quarters, Fort Washington, Nov. 4, 1790.	Killed.					Wounded.				
	Majors,	Captains, Lieutenants, Ensigns,	Rank & file,	Total,		Captains, Lieutenants, Ensigns,	Rank & file,	Total,	
Federal troops,	1	0 1 0	73	75		0 0 0	3	3	
Militia,	1	3 2 4	98	108		0 3 1	25	28	
Total,	2	3 3 4	171	183		0 3 1	28	31	
Killed,	Major Wyllys, Lieut. Frothingham, Major Fontaine,				Federal troops,				
Capt's. killed,	Tharp, Scott, M'Murtrey,								
Lieut's killed,	Clark, Rogers,								
Ensigns killed,	Sweet, Bridges, Higgens, Threlkeld,				Militia.				
Wounded,	Lieut Sanders, Lieut. Worley, Ensign Arnold,								

(Signed) E. DENNY, Lieut. and Adj.
J. HARMAR.

Richmond, December 29.

On Friday last a number of students, with the President and Mr. Urquhart at their head, walked in procession from the Richmond Academy to the New Theatre, where they were examined by several learned Gentlemen, and greatly applauded for their proficiency in their respective studies: In the evening of the same day Mr. Peyton Rose, in presence of a numerous and respectable assembly, commenced the public exhibition with a pleasing and impressive harangue on the advantages of oratory; and Mr. Edward Voss, jun. concluded it by delivering a handsome oration on the beneficial effects of diffidence in infancy, well worthy the attention of parents and those concerned in the management of youth. During the whole time the greatest decorum was observed, as well by the audience as the students, and a number of the young Gentlemen distinguished themselves for extraordinary parts, and did honor to the abilities of their teachers.

Married, Mr. ROBERT MACARTNEY to Miss ARIANA GUNN, both of this city.

I THINK it necessary through this channel, to contradict a report which has circulated that it was my intention to leave the city immediately after Christmas. The affectionate patronage I have experienced from the principal Characters of Richmond, and its vicinage, would alone be more than sufficient to counteract such an inclination did it exist: but I have never cherished the most distant thought of abandoning the Students of the Richmond Academy, while as at this time I consider their progress as the chief crown of my labors and a gratification to their nearest friends. They will again convene on the 10th of January next, when a class will commence the study of the Mathematics, under the care of Mr. John Urquhart, who was liberally educated at the University of Aberdeen, and taught a parochial school in North-Britain several years with pleasing success.

I am happy to inform the public, that the Honorable the present General Assembly have been pleased to reward my attention to the youth under my care, with a donation of the house I now occupy, until they may have use for it, and that therefore the price of tuition may conveniently be reduced.

From the termination of the present recess, the Greek and Latin Languages, and Mathematics, (Arithmetic excepted) will be taught for £.7—English, Writing, and Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal, for £.5 per annum, and no payment will be expected but quarterly as it becomes due.

E. HARRIS.

N. B. I will board six Boys (they providing beds) at £.18 per annum—The first quarter to be paid in advance, and rest as they become due.

E. H.

Richmond, December 24, 1790. (2)

The partnership of BRANDER & PATTON, having been dissolved the 1st of October last—John Brander is empowered to receive and pay all the debts of said concern; who also continues on his own account the grocery business as usual.

JOHN BRANDER.
WILLIAM PATTON.

Richmond, Dec. 28, 1790.

The Hanover Academy will be continued the ensuing year, under the direction of the subscriber, who is provided with an assistant, to teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, at the rate of 3l. per annum; and proposes to teach himself the Greek and Latin Languages, and such branches of Science as are usually taught in schools, at the rate of 5l. per annum, one half to be paid on entrance, and the other half at the end of the year. Such gentlemen as think proper to entrust them with the care of their children may rest assured of their best endeavors to promote their improvement.—Wanted a Steward at the above Academy—Any person inclined to engage in that business may apply to Major Prosser, or Capt. Bacon, in Henrico; to Capt. Austin; or the subscriber, in Hanover.

WALTER DAVIES.

December 28, 1790.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, Dec. 10, 1790.

THIS is to give notice that all persons having any legal demand against the different Sheriffs of this county for nonfeasance, misfeasance, malfeasance, or any default whatever in the office of sheriff or collector of levies within the period from November Court in the year 1780, to November Court 1786, are hereby requested to make them known, that they may be adjusted.—Joseph Carrington, who lives in the said county, transacts all business for the said Sheriffs: Against all claims made after six months from the date hereof, this notice will be pleaded in bar. (8‖)

THE SAID SHERIFFS, & THEIR SECURITIES.

NOTICE!

FOR SALE,

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, on Monday the 3d day of January next, to the highest bidder, on the premises, a valuable

TRACT *of* LAND,

near Frazer's Ferry, known by the name of the *Brick-House Tract*—The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by the

COMMISSIONERS.

December 23, 1790.

ABOUT THIRTY

NEGROES

of different sexes and ages, will be HIRED at January Henrico Court.

All those who hired Negroes of the subscriber last year, are requested to return them with the hire by that day, agreeable to the terms engaged on with

WM. MAYO, Jun.

Powhatan, Dec. 27, 1790.

The VISITO[R]
LIAM & MARY COLLEGE
in the city of Williamsburg,
uary next, when a subject of
Seminary will be submitted to
FRANCIS
Richmond, Dec. 24, 1790

The Friends o
LIAM ANDERSON, &
respectfully informed, that
ceive and ship Tobacco to the
from the lower district of James, York
nock Rivers, and furnish the necessary acc
ons.—For which purpose I shall attend
Glouc[e]ster, and Middlesex Courts.
M. ANDERS
Glouc[e]ster, Dec. 28, 1790.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the premises, the following TRACTS of of LAND, lying in the county of Campbell, or so much thereof as shall be of value sufficient to satisfy and pay the revenue taxes due thereon for the years 1787 *and* 1788, *and the necessary expences of advertising and selling the same—The sale will begin on the land of William Reynolds on Monday the 7th of March next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, and will continue from day to day, and from tract to tract, till all are sold.*

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, 6500 acres—Jacob Barner, 625—Elijah Brook, 400—Edward Broadies, 400—Argile Blaxton, 500—Fore Blankenship, 250—John Crowley, 170—Joseph Carver, sen. 150—Same, 70—Matthew Childress, 99—Samuel Cochran, 300—Thomas Clifton, 200—Lewis Durofett, 50—Joseph Ecols, 377—John Fares, 80—Thomas Hardy, 186—John Hall, 329—Thomas Holly, 150—Christopher Irvine, jun. 170—Hugh M'Elroy, 174, for 87 only—Same, 420, for 88 only—Andrew Moorman, jun. 136—Jacob Moorman, 100—Clark Moorman, 800, for 88 only—Thomas Mann, 333—Matthew Moore, sen. 100—Maethew Moore, jun. 100—Mary Read, 343—Joseph Smith, 326—James Snow, deceased, 130—Winneford Snow, 230—Thomas Snow, 65—William Singleton, 500—Laurence Smith, 412—Thomas Sturman, 220, for 87 only—Thomas & John Snow, 185—James Turner, 100—Henry Terrell, 740—George Veft, 425—Same, 193—John Ward, jun. 529—Nathaniel Winston, 400—James Zachery, 40—James Carver, jun. 200, for 88 only—Aquela Gilbert, jun. 180—Christopher Anthony, 1150—Walter M'Coy, 46—James Gates, 500. (8‖)

ROBERT FRANKLIN, D. Sh.
for ROBERT ADAMS, Sheriff.

December 22, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Thursday the 13*th day of January,* 1791, *if fair, if not, the next fair day,*

A TRACT of LAND,

belonging to the estate of Capt. William Richards, deceased, lying in the county of King & Queen, and contains about 400 acres, with a grist mill with two pair of stones, and bolting cloth, fixed on an excellent stream, and in a good neighbourhood for custom, about 8 miles from Todd's, and 12 from Hobb's-Hole—There are two plantations which contains about 200 acres each, and will be sold separately for the convenience of those who may incline to purchase. Twelve months credit will be given for half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half—Bond with approved security will be required. (2‖)

THE EXECUTORS.

King & Queen, Dec. 28, 1790.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN or strayed from Newcastle, on Thursday the 2d of December, a BAY HORSE, 6 years old, 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, slender bodied, has a star in his forehead, some white hairs in his flanks, and a scar on the left hip, which is lower than the right, he is remarkably well gaited, but at times limps a little with his right hind foot; is neither docked nor beanded. Whoever will bring the said horse to me, or Mr. Thomas Taylor, in Newcastle, or give information where he may be found, shall receive the above Four Dollars reward, besides the expence of bringing him if delivered in Newcastle. (3)

EDMD. LITTLEPAGE.

Newcastle, Dec. 21, 1790.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, Dec. 10, 1790.

ALL persons having any legal demand against the estate of THOMAS WILBOURNE, dec'd. are requested to make them known, that they may be adjusted before the division of the said estate amongst the legatees, which will take place by the 1st day of June next; against all claims made after that time this notice will be pleaded in bar.

JOSEPH CARRINGTON, Ex'or.

☞ TAKEN UP by the subscriber, on Winticock creek, in Chesterfield county, a SORREL HORSE about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches, about 10 years old, a bob tail, was shod all round. Appraised to ten pounds.

FRANCIS EPPES.

Dec. 12, 1790. (3)

WHEREAS I have had sundry bonds put into my hands for collection, originally given to the Executors of Parson Dunlop, deceased, the respective obligors are hereby requested to make immediate payment, as long indulgence has already been given. The estate of Mr. Richard Chapman also being unsettled, it is requested that those indebted thereto would directly prepare for payment, and those who are creditors would make their claims known either to Mrs. Chapman the Administratrix, or to

SAMUEL RICHARDSON, Jun.

Dec. 21, 1790.

The Cabin-Po:
HOOL will be ope
the 10th of January n
al, at £.6 per
young gentlemen
ish, and under the im
£.14.
Hard to the morals and general
he pupils, with the closest attention to
can recommend a school to the favor of
one I flatter myself will not be thought
couragement.
THOMAS REVELEY.
Dec. 10, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

highest bidder, at the late dwelling of Ann M'Gehee, deceased, on Thursday the 30*th instant,*

All the ESTATE of the said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, stock of horses and hogs—about 2000lbs. pork, the crop of corn and fodder, and an excellent copper still and furniture, that works on 50 gallons. Twelve months credit for all sums above twenty shillings, giving bond and good security.—Also will be sold, twenty-five Virginia born NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, belonging to the estate of Menoah Chiles, deceased.

Mary M'Gehee of the State of North Carolina, and Susanna Moorman of Campbell county, Virginia (or their legal representatives) are desired to attend the sale.

J. CHILES.

Caroline, Dec. 9, 1790. 2

Fifteen Dollars Reward,

For apprehending and securing a negro lad, about 18 years of age, named GEORGE. He is very short, but sturdy and well set; has a remarkably round face, large round eyes, a slow speech & gate—he is left-handed and has a small slit, by accident, in one ear. He had on a jacket and breeches of coarse blue cloth, and carried a great coat of the same, a black coat and other clothes with him. He was seen last Monday morning at Jude's ferry, waiting upon a likely young man, with black hair and eyes, who lisps in his speech, and was lately committed to this jail, on suspicion of felony. This man rode away a likely BLACK HORSE, with a small star in his forehead, his right hind foot white, and that ancle swelled, which occasioned him sometimes to be lame—He was branded on the near buttock D I, had had the fistula when young, which has left a small scar on his withers. This man enquired at the ferry for one Harry Cook in Charlotte, and appeared to be travelling southwardly. Ten Dollars reward will be given for bringing the above-mentioned horse to George Pickett.

J. M'CLURG.

Richmond, Dec. 1790.

By the GOVENOR of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Reward offered for apprehending BENJAMIN WOODWARD, by a Proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, issued on the 29th day of June last, has been deemed insufficient, the said Benjamin still absconding from Justice: I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, hereby to offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall apprehend and convey the said BENJAMIN WOODWARD to the Jail of the District of Petersburg: And I do moreover require all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and Constables, within their counties and bailiwicks, to use their best endeavors to apprehend and convey to the District Jail aforesaid, the said BENJAMIN WOODWARD.

SEAL. *GIVEN under my hand, and the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 8th day of December,* 1790.

BEVERLEY RANDOLPH

☞ *The Printers in this State are requested to insert the above.*

Doct. J. ROUELLE,

chosen by the Royal Academy of Sciencies at Paris, under the patronage of his Excellency Thomas Jefferson, Esq; then residing in Paris, to profess Chymistry and Natural History in this state, having just explored that part of the Mountains that contain the MINERAL WATERS lying in the counties of Augusta and Botetourt, and having made a complete analysis and a correct examination of the different springs so much resorted to, although so little known——Proposes, at the solicitation of many gentlemen of character, and also in the persuasion of the great advantage the people at large must receive thereby, to publish by subscription his observations on each of the springs, in a volume which will be divided in three parts, viz.

1st part. An Introduction to their Knowledge and their Natural History.

2d part. Their Comparative Analysis and their Propriety.

3d part. Their use in the different Diseases, with the most advantageous manner of using them.

*** Subscriptions are received by Joseph Latil, Esq; and by the Printer hereof.

Wanted to Purchase,

TWO LIKELY YOUNG

Negro Fellows.

Apply to the Printer.

Writing Paper

For Sale at the Post-Office.

Gamble

...rms his friends,
...as received by the
...ustry, and the Fav...
...n, Liverpool, and Glasgo...
...ected assortment of

G O O D

Which he is opening in the
House oppoſite Meſſrs. Boyd & Ker's, on ...ſtreet, in Richmond, and will diſpoſe of th... the moſt moderate terms for caſh, tobacco, ... flour, public ſecurities, &c. &c.

He expects to be furniſhed from his ſtore in S... ton, at the proper ſeaſons, with butter, flour, he... and other back country produce, to ſupply thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe ſuch articles.

Gentlemen going to Kentucky, through Green-brier, or other parts of the Weſtern Country, may be furniſhed at his ſtore in Staunton, under the direction of Mr. Robert Grattan, with a general aſſortment of merchandiſe, at the moſt reaſonable rates.

He flatters himſelf by attention, and a diſire to give ſatisfaction in the line of his buſineſs, to merit the approbation of the public.

N. B. He wiſhes to purchaſe or hire a negro WOMAN, who can ſew, and underſtands houſe-work.

NOTICE is hereby given,

that a petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly to be held for the ſtate of Virginia, to eſtabliſh a free ferry, for foot paſſengers, from the land of Reuben Bullard, in King George county, acroſs Rappahannock river, to the public landing, Port-Royal, in the county of Caroline, and to diſcontinue the ferry now kept at the ſaid town of Port-Royal.

December 21, 1790.

JOHN MAYO, Eſq; having li-

berally patroniſed a

FREE SCHOOL,

by appropriating the tenement lately occupied by Mr. William Tally, in his neighbourhood, to that purpoſe for the enſuing year; and the ſubſcriber having long anxiouſly wiſhed to ſee ſuch an inſtitution eſtabliſhed, in or near the city of Richmond, begs leave thus to call upon the benevolent for their aſſiſtance in the accompliſhment of this buſineſs; at the ſame time he hereby gives this public notice, that a SCHOOL will commence on Monday the third of January next, at the tenement aforeſaid, about a mile and an half from Richmond, on the road leading to Weſtham.

The education of about thirty children, orphans or others, whoſe parents are not in circumſtances conveniently to pay for their inſtruction, in reading and writing our native language with propriety, and the moſt uſeful branches of arithmetic and mathematics, is what is propoſed by the ſubſcriber, who will for the preſent ſuperintend the buſineſs, and who will attend at the Council office in the Capitol, to applications for admiſſion of ſuch children as are before deſcribed, to the benefits, which it is hoped, may ...from the inſtitution, *gratis*.

SAMUEL COLEMAN.

N. B. Donations will be received by Mr. Ambler, at the Treaſury, and applied to the diſcharge of ſuch expences, as muſt neceſſarily be incurred in the execution of the deſign.

By virtue of a DEED of TRUST,

by Edward Miller, of Henrico county, to us, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 17th of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

Two likely Negro FELLOWS,

one of them a tolerable carpenter; and a young woman—Alſo a tract of LAND, containing 222 acres, ſituated within 7 miles of Richmond, on the Brook, and within one mile of the Three Notch'd road—There is a dwelling-houſe on the land which contains three good rooms on the lower floor, with three brick chimnies, a kitchen and other out-houſes. The terms of payment will be for the negroes, twelve months credit, with approved ſecurity—and for the land, one-third to be paid within twelve months from the day of ſale, the other two thirds to be paid at two annual payments next after the firſt payment. There is about 18 buſhels of ſmall grain ſewed on the place. Any that would wiſh to ſee the place before the day of ſale, may ſee it by application to Mr. John Clarke, or Edward Miller. Poſſeſſion given immediately.

WILLIAM BOOKER.
JOHN MILLER.

Henrico, December, 1790.

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSES in

the town of Manchester, lying on the main ſtreet, and adjoining the old warehouſe tenement——Alſo 200 acres of LAND whereon I now live, lying on a b...nch of Falling creek, about 14 miles from Manchester, and 1½ miles from Buckingham road.—— Any perſon inclined to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS RAILEY.

Chesterfield, Dec. 20, 1790.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, October the 23d, 1790.

JOHN LEWIS DORMOY, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
LOUIS SEGOUGNE & WILLIAM BOWDOIN, Defs.

THE defendant, Louis Segougne, not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ——, in the county of Middleſex, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond, (A copy)

Teſte, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

---

private SALE,

HOUSE on

formerly lived Mr. Savary, ...f Lewis Burwell, Eſq;— ...ing to this tenement, the ...nt of £. 14 currency — ...ſcriber, who is duly au... ...rty.

JOSEPH LATIL.

...the will of the Hon.
...E WILLIAM FAIRFAX, *in order to diſcharge his juſt ...nd legacies, will be offered for ...LE at Culpeper Court-houſe, the third Monday in May next, being court day;*

THREE TRACTS of

LAND lying in ſaid county of Culpeper, viz. One tract containing 1510 acres, near the court-houſe, on which are four tenements, that pay 30l. 15s. 2d. rent per annum, for 1063 acres.—The other 447 acres are not leaſed, which will command rent more in proportion to the preſent rents—One other tract on Battle Run, containing 2060, on which are eleven tenements that pay 43l. 5s. per annum; about 300 acres of ſaid tract not leaſed, which will command a greater rent per 100 acres.—One tract containing about 2200 acres, lying near Germanner Ford, about 25 miles from Frederickſburg:—This tract abounds with the beſt of pine and oak timber, which may be conveyed to Frederickſburg with little expence—two or three tenements thereon.

Will be offered for SALE the firſt

Tueſday in March next, in Winchester, two LOTS of GROUND in ſaid town, lots No. 27 and 62, with out lots in the commons of five acres each. Lots No. 56 and 64.

Alſo will be SOLD at Leeſburg,

the ſecond Monday in May, a Tract of LAND in Loudoun county, near Leeſburg, and joins the lands of Meſſ. Binns and Meade, containing about 209 acres.

The above property will be Sold

on credit, the purchaſers mortgaging the ſaid tracts of land for the payment of the purchaſe money, which are to bear intereſt from the day of ſale.—Mr. Battaile Muſe, of Berkeley county, is empowered to diſpoſe of the above property, who can give full information reſpecting the lands, and will make known the credits at the days of ſale. 4m

WILSON-MILES CARY, *Ex'or.*

To be Rented, for one year or more, and entered upon immediately,

A SMALL FARM

On Swift creek, of about 200 acres of land, joining Mr. Bragg, about 3 miles from Peterſburg, with a very good new dwelling houſe.

Alſo to be Sold or Rented, my

plantation on Swift creek of about 1000 acres of land, eſteemed equal, and by many people thought the beſt tract of land within the ſame diſtance of Peterſburg, which is about 3 miles.—There are houſes in good repair for the accommodation of a ſmall family beſides the common farm houſes, a young orchard of about 1100 apple trees, beginning to bear, about 60 acres of the beſt tide meadow ground which is more than half reclaimed; the whole cleared land is incloſed, and in good heart for cropping, and may be 160 or 170 acres: The reſt of the land is loaded with timber, which may be eaſily conveyed to market, as Swift creek is navigable to the middle of the land.

I have removed my books and pa-

pers to a houſe at the Hay Market in Richmond, where I ſhall in future keep my COMPTING-ROOM, under the management of Mr. WILLIAM VANNERSON, for tranſacting all buſineſs relative to the late concerns of David Roſs & Co. Eilbeck Roſs and Co. and David Roſs, and I ſhall be glad how ſoon all who have unſettled accounts with thoſe firms, or either of them, may apply and have the ſame adjuſted.

DAVID ROSS.

November 9, 1790. (10)

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, preſent the Public with the Firſt Claſs of the *Maſſachuſetts ſemi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Repreſentatives's Chamber*, in Boſton, on the ſeventeenth of *March* next, *or ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's Head, Court-Street*, and of SAMUEL PAINE, *Richmond, Virginia.*

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

BOSTON, July 28, 1790.

The SUBSCRIBER

Takes this method to inform the public in general, but particularly thoſe who may be unfortunately afflicted with

CANCERS, CONVULSION-FITS, or the RHEUMATISM, that he has diſcovered ſimple vegetable remedies, which he has practiſed in a number of inſtances with invariable ſucceſs, and believes them to be infallible in the cure of thoſe obſtinate diſorders, which have ſo long baffled the ſkill of the Faculty, and ſet all medicine at defiance.

He ſtill continues his practice in the cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its various ſtages, in which line his ſucceſs has far exceeded his moſt ſanguine expectations, not failing in one ſingle inſtance during an extenſive practice for more than two years.

A confidence in his medicine, ariſing from its experienced efficacy, induces him to continue his terms of requiring no reward without performing a cure.

Thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him are requeſted to apply at his ſhop, on the croſs ſtreet leading from the foot of Shockoe-Hill to Shockoe warehouſe—where he regularly attends every day, from 10 o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

BENJAMIN DUVAL.

☞ A Gentleman of undoubted veracity has lately ſhewn me a vegetable medicine which he informs me has cured ſeveral gentlemen of his acquaintance of the Gout—ſome of whom, have been upwards of two years without feeling the ſmalleſt ſymptom.

I have fully experienced its innocence, and have alſo found it to be a certain cure for the Rheumatiſm.

Any one, two, or three gentlemen, who may be inclined to give this ſafe and ſimple medicine a fair trial in that painful diſeaſe, may be furniſhed with a ſufficient quantity, and directions gratis, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will inſure its innocence.

B. D.

Richmond, Dec. 5, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thurſday, the 6th day of January next enſuing, at the plantation of Mr. John Gordon, deceaſed, near Morton's Bridge, in Charlotte county—upwards of twenty likely

Virginia-Born Slaves,

Conſiſting of Men, Boys, Women, and Children, or as many thereof as will ſatisfy the creditors of ſaid decedent

THERE will ſeveral of the ſaid Slaves be ſold for ready money, and the remainder on twelve months credit, the purchaſer paying intereſt from the day of ſale—Bond with approved ſecurity will be required. All claimants are once more deſired to hand in their demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, properly atteſted.

FRANCIS MUIR, Adm'or.

Prince-George, Auguſt 2, 1790. (e o p t 91)

Notice for the laſt time,

To the creditors of Col. WILLIAM YATES, *deceaſed:*—

That every ſpecies of per-

ſonal property the decedent died poſſeſſed of, is ſold for the payment of his juſt debts—and, as reſpect muſt be paid to the dignity of claims—Thoſe having demands, of whatever denomination, are deſired to make them known by the firſt day of January, 1791, ſpecifying in a particular manner, the nature of the debt; as then, payment to the full amount of ſales, will certainly be made to the known claimants. Thoſe who neglect taking notice of this information, will be conſidered as having no ...im, or foregoing their right thereto. Thoſe indebted may be aſſured that their accounts are making out to put into the hands of an Attorney—they are therefore deſired to come forward, and ſettle without delay, as no reſpect will be paid to perſons.

FRANCIS MUIR, A...

Prince George, Auguſt 2, 1790. ...1)

Ran away f...

the ſubſcriber, ſince the m... April, 1788, a negro m... CÆSAR, a ſtrong made ..., rather ſhort and thick, about 40 years of age, ... is a ſawyer, a carpenter, a ſhoemaker, and a remarkable good mower, he is a ſtrong headed, ſenſible fellow, has a rough face, with a ſcar on the right ſide; he will probably paſs for a freeman or has a forged paſs; he is, or has been, harboured near one of Col Baſſett's quarters, in King William, where he had formerly a wife.

Ran-away alſo from the Su...

ſcriber, ſince the beginning of April laſt, a negro man called BARRET, about 35 years of age, he is a raw boned fellow, near ſix feet high, his upper teeth nearly all gone; he is very fond of trading, rather talkative, yet is but very likely addicted to truth or honeſty, he has a paſs with him from a Sam, an emancipated negro of Watt Hopkins's, and has been lately ſeen in Iſle of Wight, where he goes by the name of ſaid Sam.——TEN POUNDS reward will be given for apprehending and ſecuring either of the two mentioned runaways, ſo that I may get them.

L. A. PAULY.

Diaſcum-Bridge, New-Kent county, Auguſt 12, 1790.

RICHARD ANDERSON re-

ſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the FRIENDS of Meſſ. WILLIAM ANDERSON and CO. merchants in London, that himſelf (and Mr. Edmund Anderſon, who is properly authorized) will alternately attend at Richmond and Hanover-Town this winter, and the enſuing ſpring, for the purpoſe of negociating buſineſs for that Houſe. Any perſons deſirous of becoming correſpondents, that will favor them with their orders ſhall be accommodated to the utmoſt of their wiſhes.

December 1, 1790.

WANTED to hire by the

month or year, a WOMAN SERVANT, that underſtands cooking and waſhing, for which good wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

George Pickett

Continues to purchaſe and ſell all kinds of Continental and State Securities.—He wants immediately a conſiderable ſum in Final Settlement Certificates, Military of this State and North-Carolina Certificates, for which the higheſt caſh price will be given. 6

CASH GIVEN

FOR

Final Settlements,
Military Certificates,

NORTH-CAROLINA

Military Certificates,
Indents,

AND OTHER

Public Securities.

GEORGE GRAY.

RICHMOND, October 13, 1790.

A meeting is propoſed at

the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on the firſt day of January next, to be compoſed only of perſons who are, or may hereafter be engaged or intereſted in any ſuits inſtituted by Britiſh Creditors, or their agents, in the fœderal courts againſt citizens of this ſtate.—As the ſole object of this propoſition is to provide for a fair and legal inveſtigation of the ſeveral claims that may be exhibited, in order to an equitable iſſue, it is warmly recommended as eſſential to the welfare of a COMMON CAUSE, that thoſe who cannot attend perſonally, may do ſo by deputation.

Richmond, Oct. 26, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, the following TRACTS of LAND, lying in the county of Gloucester, or ſo much thereof as ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge the revenue tax due thereon for the year 1788, and the neceſſary expences attending the ſame. The ſale to begin on the land of John T. Horſley, on Thurſday, the 13th of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and continue from day to day, and from tract to tract, till all are ſold, to wit:

JOHN T. HORSELEY, 50 acres —John Armiſtead's eſtate (that part belonging to his ſon William) 188—Dorothy Armiſtead, 167—James Banks's eſtate, 333—Job Colton, 62—Leonard Dawſon, 25—George Green's eſtate, 70—James Green's eſtate, 50—Robert Gayle's eſtate, 135—Joſeph Gayle's eſtate, 270—Edward Hurſt's eſtate, 80—George Holden's eſtate, 813—John Jarvis, 100—Francis Jarvis, ſen. 12—John King, 100—Daniel New's eſtate, 100—Daniel Marchant, 16—Richard Marchant, 8—Hunley Pud, 28½—Andrew Mackie's eſtate, 1600—William Buſbie's eſtate, 85—Johanna Dunlap, 292—Mary Harris, 10—Henry Powell, 50—John Proſſer's eſtate, 50—Benjamin Seawell, 79—James Spanſiſlah, 10—Elizabeth Shaw, 42—Mildred Scott, 70—Nelſon Wade, 20.

JAMES BAYTOP, Sh. G. C.

Nov. 20, 1790.

JUST IMPORTED,

And now ſelling off at Rockets-Landing.

FRENCH BURR

MILL STONES

(WARRANTED.)

Alſo a general aſſortment of

well choſen Bolting cloths of the beſt qualities; aſſorted paterns of the beſt warranted Rolling Screens and Wire Short Cloths, proved by experience of millers in Pennſylvania to be the beſt in uſe.—A conſtant ſupply will be regularly imported on contract. The greateſt attention will be paid to orders from the country: and millſtones of any ſize, or the above articles made as directed will be furniſhed (from the manufactures) on reaſonable terms, and ſhort notice, by applying at the above place. to

SAMUEL & JOHN MOODY.

Richmond, October 5, 1790.

☞ *We have alſo an aſſortment of Cotton, Tow, and Wool CARDS.*

Eight Dollars Reward will

be given for ANTHONY, a run-away, who is endeavoring to paſs for a free man by various names, but more particularly by the name of Rap Gowing, and is ſuppoſed to be on his way to Pennſylvania, where he has been informed, by thoſe who now call themſelves "Friends to Liberty," he will find an aſylum. He is young and luſty, of a brown colour, and ſtammers when queſtioned cloſely; perhaps he may commence preacher on his travels, as he has once made an eſſay in that line. Four years ago he was endeavoring to paſs under the name of Anthony Gilliat, as a free man, but was apprehended in Williamſburg. He had been in Frederickſburg ſome time before, and hired himſelf to a French gentleman, as he ſaid; perhaps he may paſs through that place if he proſecutes his plan—He was formerly the property of John Tyler, Eſq; of Charles City, of whom I purchaſed him.

ALEX. QUARRIER.

Richmond, Sept. 29th, 1790.

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